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REFUSES TO URGE WOMAN SUFFRAGE

PRESIDENT WILSON DECLINES TO ANSWER.

Delegation of Suffragist Women Is Given But Little Satisfaction From the Nation's Chief Executive— Says He Will Give His Opinions Privately.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.—President Wilson today told a delegation from the National American Woman's Suffrage association that he favored a standing woman's suffrage committee in the house of representatives, but he denied their request that he send a special message to congress urging the reform.

Marching by twos and fours, with banners aloft, the suffragists braved the chill winds of a raw day to storm the White House offices. They were ushered into the president's private office and formed in a circle about Mr. Wilson.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the association, summarized briefly their appeal to the president to assist the movement either by sending a special message to congress, by including reference to suffrage in any general message he might deliver, or by using his influence to have a special committee of the house appointed to consider the subject.

President's Position.

"I want you ladies, if possible," said the president to the delegation, "if I make it clear to you, to realize just what my present situation is."

"Whenever I walk abroad I realize that I am not a free man, I am under arrest. I am so carefully and admirably guarded that I have not even the privilege of walking the streets. That is, as it were, typical of my present transference, from being an individual with his mind on any and every subject, to being an official of a great government and incidentally, or so it falls out, the spokesman of a party."

His Strict Rule.

"I set myself this very strict rule when I was governor of New Jersey and have followed it as president and shall follow it as president—that I am not at liberty to urge on congress in messages, policies which have not had the organic consideration of those for whom I am spokesman."

"In other words, I have not yet presented to any legislature my private views on any subject, and I never shall, because I conceive that to be part of the whole process of government, that I shall be spokesman for somebody, not for myself. It would be an impertinence. When I speak for myself, I am an individual; when I am spokesman for an organic body, I am a representative."

"For that reason, you see, I am by my own principles, shut out, in the language of the street, from 'starting anything.' I have to confine myself to those things which have been embodied in promises to the people at an election. That is the strict rule I set for myself."

"I want to say that with regard to all other matters, I am not only glad to be consulted by my colleagues in the two houses, but I hope they will often pay me the compliment of consulting me when they want to know my opinion on any subject. One member of the rules committee did come to me and ask me what I thought about the suggestion of yours of appointing a special committee of the house as the senate has already appointed a special committee for the consideration of woman's suffrage and I told him I thought it was a proper thing to do. So, so far as my personal advice has been asked by a single member of the committee, it has been given to that effect. I want to tell you that to show you that I am strictly living up to my principles. When my private opinion is asked by those who are co-operating with me, I am most glad to give it, but I am not at liberty, until I speak for somebody else besides myself to urge legislation on congress."

Dr. Shaw's Question.

There was a pause and Dr. Anna Shaw spoke up:

"May I ask you a question?" she said. The president nodded assent. "Since we are members of no political party who is to speak for us if we don't speak for ourselves?" "You do that very admirably," remarked the president and the entire assemblage joined in a laugh. "The president thanked his visitors for calling and said he would like to shake hands with them. Dr. Shaw thanked the president for his courtesy in receiving the delegation and the members filed by the president."

REWARD IS POSTED FOR THE CAPTURE OF LOPEZ.

After an extended conference on Tuesday morning with members of the board of county commissioners of Salt Lake county, Attorney General A. H. Barnes and County Attorney I. E. Willey, Governor Sperry issued an official proclamation offering \$1000 reward for the capture of the person of Rafael Lopez, the Mexican bandit who is believed to be hiding in the Andy tunnel of the Utah Apex workings at Bingham.

The conference was held with the governor following word received from Sheriff Andrew Smith, Jr., who is in direct charge of the activities at Bingham. The officials came to the conclusion that if Lopez is alive and is in the tunnel a reward will be the best way to get him out as it will prove an incentive to miners to search for the man.

If Lopez is not in the tunnel and has escaped then a reward will be an incentive to persons elsewhere to watch for the Mexican and turn him over to justice.

The reward is for the finding of the body of Lopez, which is taken to mean dead or alive. It is said to be probable that he will yet be found in the mine.

APPROVE EXTENSION OF PARCEL POST SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—Postmaster General Burleson's proposal to increase the weight limits of parcel post packages in the first and second zones from twenty to fifty pounds, to admit books to the parcel post, and to reduce rates in the third, fourth, fifth and sixth zones, was approved today by the interstate commerce commission.

The maximum weight of parcels to all zones beyond the second was increased from 11 to 20 pounds. The commission's "consent" to the proposed changes were transmitted in three letters from Chairman Clark to Postmaster General Burleson. The approved changes in rates and weights to be in effect on January 1, 1914, follow:

To reduce the rates for the third zone from 7 cents for the first pound and 5 cents for each additional pound, to 6 cents for the first pound and 2 cents for each additional pound.

To reduce the rates for the fourth zone from 8 cents for the first pound and 6 cents for each additional pound, to 7 cents for the first and 4 cents for each additional pound.

To reduce the rates for the fifth zone from 9 cents for the first pound and 7 cents for each additional pound, to 8 cents for the first pound and 5 cents for each additional pound.

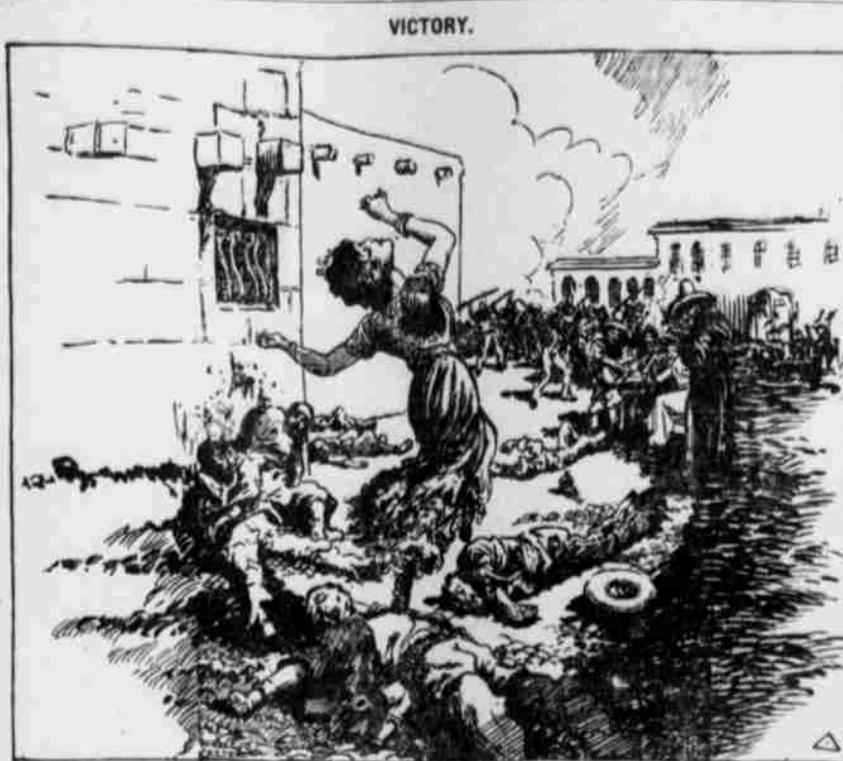
To reduce the rates for the sixth zone from 10 cents for the first pound and 8 cents for each additional pound, to 9 cents for the first pound and 6 cents for each additional pound.

STORIES.

STORIES, Dec. 8.—The M. C. club met with Miss Walraven Wednesday evening. Mrs. Evingham gave a talk on Naples after which Mr. Walraven gave a reading. Mrs. Holmes was a guest of the club.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryant Strigham entertained Friday evening in honor of Miss Hendley and Miss Chipman of American Fork, who were their guests over Thanksgiving. Those present were Dale Oakley, Valera Milmore, Gladys Robison, Lottie Gibson, Dorothy Chipman, Lisa E. Hading, Rosella Storrs, Elmer Miller, Howard Thompson, Vere Storrs, Bill Harris, Fred Storrs, Walter G. Handley, Jack Dalton and Mr. Thaland.

The school entertainment Wednesday was very creditable to both teachers and pupils. A large number of friends and parents of the children were present and showed their appreciation by a hearty applause.



—Carter in New York Sun.

TRAINS ARE STALLED IN SNOW BLOCKADE

DENVER & RIO GRANDE HAD A RECORD TIME.

Railroads through Colorado were opened for traffic late Saturday night and a long string of delayed trains arrived in Ogden and Salt Lake early Sunday morning. With the coming of the snowbound trains there arrived five cars of mail destined for Salt Lake and vicinity which had been held up by the snow storm for three days. On the Union Pacific there were three cars of mail and on the Denver and Rio Grande two.

Fourteen trains on the Union Pacific were behind the Los Angeles Limited, which had been buried in a drift on the east slope of Sherman hill for forty-eight hours. These trains included the Pacific Limited, the Overland Limited, the Atlantic express and the China and Japan fast mail.

It was stated at Oregon Short Line offices that in some places the drifts on Sherman hill were twenty feet deep. The Los Angeles Limited was the first train to run into the drift, and after it had been stalled, the high wind piled snow up around the train until on one side the cars were practically buried.

Refuses Not Used.

Owing to the great danger of a collision, the rotary snow plows were not sent against these drifts. The rotary throws fine snow in front of the engines which are pushing it and the engineers cannot see ahead. Several persons have been killed and several collisions had resulted through the snow plows hitting trains which have been stalled in drifts.

An army of men armed with shovels were sent out of Cheyenne and from all sections of the Wyoming division of the Union Pacific and shovelled the limited out of the drift. A cut about four miles long had to be made through the snow before the train could get under way. Behind the Los Angeles Limited were thirteen other trains that could not come west on account of the limited being in the drift ahead and which could not return to Denver and eastern points on account of drifts piling over the tracks behind them. It was said that none of the passengers suffered from the cold as there was plenty of coal on the engine tenders to keep up steam to heat the coaches. Water ran short several times, but the passengers and train crew shoveled enough snow into the tank to keep sufficient water in the boiler to make steam.

The Denver & Rio Grande had

the largest snow shoveling job it has had since the line was constructed. From Salida to Denver in Colorado, a distance of 216 miles, the tracks of the company were covered with snow to a depth of almost four feet. The rotary snow plows were sent into the drifts and into the deep snow on the tracks, but as about four miles an hour is the best time they can make, it was many hours before the snow was driven from the tracks so that trains could proceed.

Six of the Rio Grande's trains southward were held at Salida for over sixteen hours, awaiting the clearing of the track. Four west-bound trains were caught in the snow and had to be canceled.

Local railroad men who have rail-roads both on the Denver and Rio Grande and the Union Pacific over the sections of road affected by the Colorado storms say that this storm was the most severe experienced by the railroads. It is the first time in the history of the Rio Grande that the road has been blocked by snow outside of drifts in cuts.

EDUCATION CLUB WILL GIVE BANQUET AT NEXT MEETING

The meeting of the Eastern Utah Education club at the Methodist church on Monday night was both interesting and instructive. Notwithstanding that the lack of electric lights early in the evening caused some to believe there would be no meeting, a score of people gathered for the program—and they were well repaid. Mr. Gingrich sang a selection in a very pleasing manner. Professor Davies, principal of the public school, gave a good practical talk on the training of the social instincts of the boy. He was followed by Mr. John Potter in a discussion of his talk. Mr. Potter held the close attention of the audience. Then Principal Cowles of the high school described the work of the schools at Gary, Indiana. These schools are attracting the attention of both Europe and America on account of their success. Principal Cowles showed how some of Gary's methods and work might be introduced into Price schools.

Instead of the next meeting, a banquet will be held, announcements of which will be made later.

Vernal Attorney Indicted.

J. A. Wilson, a prominent Vernal attorney, has been indicted by the federal grand jury on a charge of having liquor in his possession on an Indian reservation. At the fair held at Ft. Duchesne last September the attorney, with several other Vernal people, went to the post in an auto. As it reached the grounds it was seized and searched and some liquor refreshments found. The above case has grown out of the matter. Many of the guests at the same time and the rooms they occupied were subjected to search proceedings.

FORCING ARMY DUTY ON ADVOCATE PATRON

JOE NOUGIER DEMANDED BY FRENCH ARMY.

Prominent Sheepman of San Rafael Returns to France On a Visit and Is Immediately Impressed—Senator Sutherland Is Working in Behalf of the Victim.

Joseph Nougier, a prominent sheepman of this section, and one of the Advocate's old subscribers, returned to France recently on a visit.

Nougier is a native of France, is a naturalized citizen of the United States and has lived for many years in Utah. At one time he was postmaster at San Rafael. When he returned to France for a temporary visit he immediately was impressed into the service of the French army to serve the time required by law of French citizens. The state department has informed Senator Sutherland that French law does not exempt naturalized citizens of a foreign country from military service unless they first obtain the permission of the French government to become naturalized citizens of such country. Therefore, unless the French government will waive its right to exact military service from Nougier, he will have to serve his time in the French army. The matter, on Senator Sutherland's request, will be called to the attention of the French government through the American ambassador at Paris.

Attorney Frederick L. Brimi has charge of Mr. Nougier's matter and tells The Advocate that he believes he will have little difficulty in securing Nougier's release.

Commercial Club For Myton.

Dr. Albert Bjornson writes The Advocate that a new commercial club is to be organized at Myton. So determined are the people of that community to launch a good, live commercial organization that the doctor feels assured that it will have the backing of the "live wires" of Myton and that it will assist materially to maintain the town's present prestige of being the most important commercial center on the reservation.

Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Horner and everything connected with the Variety Store are well settled in their new quarters. Mr. and Mrs. Horner are comfortably located in their housekeeping rooms in the rear of the building and they report a very large increase in business in moving closer to The Advocate.

CONSOLIDATED MAKES MAXIMUM OUTPUT

COAL YIELD IN NOVEMBER 107, 000 TONS.

Fuel Company Fast Becoming One of the Large and Important Producers of the West—Many Improvements Being Made at Black Hawk.

Roy Gibson, auditor of the Consolidated Fuel company, has been in Price this week and reports that the company during the past month reached its highest monthly point of production, and that during November mined 107,000 tons of coal.

The Consolidated has been steadily increasing its output and the efficiency of its operations until it is rapidly becoming one of the very large producers of the West.

At Black Hawk a model town is springing up. A model ice and cold storage plant is in operation, and, as announced recently in The Advocate, a bank will shortly be in operation there.

CALIFORNIA BULL MOOSE TO HERD BY THEMSELVES

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—From every congressional district of California the progressives of the state met today in party conference, repudiated the republican party, cheered their leader, Gov. Hiram W. Johnson, and entered immediately on the business of a temporary organization.

So far as the politics of the state is the most important development of the day was the governor's failure to make any declaration of his own intentions.

Francis J. Heney and Chester Rowell of Fresno are both avowed candidates to succeed Senator Perkins, whose term expires next year, and who will not be a candidate for reelection. There has been a feeling that this rivalry ought to be composed before it went to the primaries and many leaders urged Governor Johnson to represent the party nationally.

Governor Johnson urged his followers to "fight, fight, fight." He spoke of giving and taking blows, of the "fanatical desire" sometimes necessary to carry a cause through to triumph, and the poor rewards reserved for those whose part in the world's affairs was that of cowardice.

VERY RAPID INCREASE IN UTAH'S COAL PRODUCTION

According to a bulletin of the United States geological survey the production of coal in Utah increased 20 per cent, from 1,513,175 short tons, valued at \$4,248,666, in 1911 to 2,016,149 short tons, valued at \$5,046,451, in 1912. The manufacture of Portland cement began in Utah in 1910 with an output of 111,800 barrels, valued at \$1,005,900. It decreased nearly 150,000 barrels in 1911, to 622,849 barrels, valued at \$827,523, but increased in 1912 to 760,568 barrels, valued at \$927,119. The principal stone quarried in Utah is limestone, a large part of which is used for flux in smelters, though some is used for foundation work and also for building.

Other mineral products of the state are asphalt, gess, grindstones, gypsum, iron ore, lime, mineral waters, petroleum, phosphate rock, salt, sand and gravel, scythenstone, sulphur, uranium and vanadium ores.

MRS. LULA SHEPARD URGES A PROHIBITION AMENDMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.—Mrs. Lula M. Shepard, Utah state president of the W. C. T. U., will participate Wednesday in a demonstration to be made in this city to urge a constitutional amendment looking to a nation wide prohibition.

The president yesterday nominated James L. McClear of Idaho to be U. S. attorney, district of Idaho.

Deputy County Attorney.

At a meeting of the board of county commissioners Tuesday Frederick L. Brimi of Helper was appointed deputy county attorney. This office carries with it a salary of \$55 per month.